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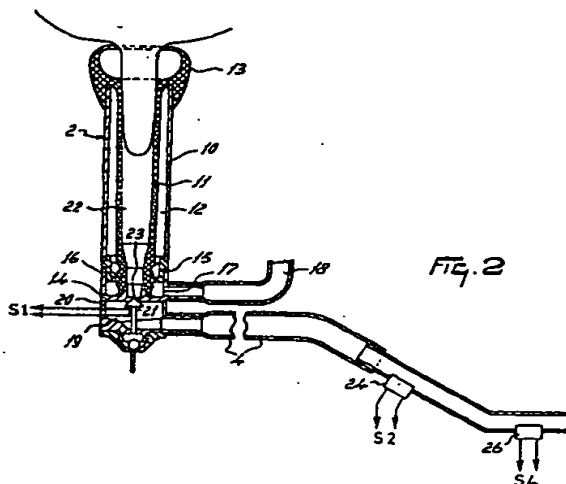
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54 An implement for and a method of milking animals automatically.

57 An implement for milking animals, especially cows, automatically is provided with teat cups (2). In the line system from a teat cup (2) down to the location where the milk lines from the teat cups (2) join there is provided a vacuum-sensitive (26) and/or a flow-sensitive (24) and/or a temperature-sensitive (23) sensor and/or a sensor sensitive to the electrical conductivity (25) of the milk flow. Furthermore there is provided a computer for processing and reproducing the information stemming from these sensors (23 to 26).



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The present invention relates to an implement for milking animals, especially cows, automatically. Automatic milking takes place in a milking parlour which is provided with a milking robot comprising, for instance, a robot arm functioning as a carrier of one or several teat cups to be applied to the teats of an animal's udder. The teats are located by means of one or several sensors, whereupon the robot arm - swung from a side of the milking parlour to underneath the animal - can be positioned such that through an upward movement of an appropriate teat cup said teat cup can be applied to a teat of the animal's udder. In order to control the process of connecting the teat cups, the milking process itself, and the physical constitution of the cows, according to the invention, the implement is characterized in that in the line system from a teat cup down to the location where the milk lines from the teat cups join there is provided a vacuum-sensitive and/or a flow-sensitive and/or a temperature-sensitive sensor and/or a sensor sensitive to the electrical conductivity of the milk flow, whilst furthermore there is provided a computer for processing and reproducing the information stemming from these sensors. Such a line system or stretch may be provided for each of the quarters of the animal's udder. The sensors may be placed in one stretch and consequently relate to the flow of milk from one teat, but they may also be placed in several stretches and then relate to the flow of milk from several teats. When the flows of milk from the individual teats are combined in a milk claw, the sensors should be placed in one or several teat cups and the relatively short lines from said teat cups to the milk claw; if desirable, the milk claw may comprise separate compartments to accommodate sensors for each of the quarters of the animal's udder, with the milk from these compartments joining together in a further part of this milk claw. When the milk from the individual teats is fed through separate lines to a common milk meter, the sensors in one or several teat cups and in these separate milk lines should be placed before the connection to the milk meter. When separate milk meters are used for the milk flows from the various teats, while the flow of milk leaving such a milk meter is fed into a central milk line, the stretch in which sensors may be included is considerably longer. It should be kept in mind, however, that the location of the sensors is also determined to a large extent by the nature of the sensor. The temperature-sensitive sensor, for example, should not be placed too far down in said stretch, because the milk will have cooled down too much there and the information from this sensor will thus be of little value.

According to another aspect of the invention, the implement can be provided with a vacuum-

sensitive sensor for each of a plurality of teat cups, to establish a vacuum drawn herein. For the joint teat cups, the implement can be provided with one combination of a vacuum-sensitive and a flow-sensitive sensor to determine the dead time in association with a computer. However, for each of a plurality of milking cups, the implement may also comprise a combination of a vacuum-sensitive and a flow-sensitive sensor to determine, in association with a computer, the dead time with regard to the flows of milk in the relevant teat cups.

According to a further aspect of the invention, the implement can include a temperature-sensitive sensor for one or several teat cups to determine the temperature of the relevant flow of milk, and also a computer to determine the dead time and, in conjunction with the information originating from the temperature-sensitive sensor, to produce an indication of any probable heat or illness of the animal. Furthermore, there may be provided for one teat cup or for each of a plurality of teat cups a combination of a temperature-sensitive sensor and a sensor to determine the electrical conductivity of a flow of milk, by means of which combination, in association with a computer, mastitis is capable of being established in one or several quarters of the animal's udder.

A further problem encountered in applying a teat cup is that sometimes an attempt to apply the teat cup correctly to an appropriate teat is unsuccessful.

To provide the capability of supervising this, the method of milking animals automatically is characterized in that, as soon as a teat cup has been applied to an appropriate teat of the animal's udder, a vacuum is drawn in the teat cup, the presence of which vacuum is established by a vacuum-sensitive sensor, whilst after the vacuum-sensitive sensor has established that a sufficient vacuum fails to occur, which indicates that the teat cup has not been applied or has not been applied appropriately, one or several attempts are made yet to apply the teat cup to the relevant teat, possibly preceded by a renewed determination of the teat's position in respect of the teat cup which is carried by the robot arm and is to be applied to this teat. Indication of the presence or absence of a sufficient vacuum may be effected, for instance, by supplying a signal originating from the vacuum-sensitive sensor and denoting that a vacuum in the relevant teat cup fails to exist to a computer controlling the robot arm.

However, even if a sufficient vacuum has been detected by the vacuum-sensitive sensor, it may happen that the teat cup is not correctly connected. For there is a possibility that the teat cup is connected to a so-called folded-up teat pressed against the udder, so that the teat is not or not

appropriately seated in the teat cup, whereas a sufficient vacuum may still be drawn in the teat cup. For the purpose of producing a signal to indicate this situation, the method of milking animals automatically is further characterized in that, after the application of a teat cup to the appropriate teat, the start of the milk flow is established by means of a flow-sensitive sensor, whilst, in the event that, within a predetermined time from the connection of the relevant teat, the milk flow from this teat has not started, the teat cup is disconnected and applied anew. In disconnecting and re-applying the teat cup, the teats should be distinguished from each other. The method of milking animals automatically is therefore also characterized in that from one side with respect to the animal's udder the teat cups may be led underneath the teats concerned and be applied to them, whilst, when one of the teat cups being the hindmost with respect to said side should be disconnected to be re-applied and this is impeded by the foremost teat cup already connected, first the two foremost teat cups are disconnected, which last-mentioned teat cups are not re-applied until said hindmost teat cup has been applied. In other words, if a hindmost teat cup should be disconnected to be re-applied, this can be done after having first disconnected the foremost teat cups, and that mainly because of a lack of space, whereas in the event that a foremost teat cup should be disconnected and re-applied, this can be done immediately. However, when the distance between the foremost teats is sufficiently large, such that re-applying a hindmost teat cup is not impeded, it will not be necessary to take the foremost teat cups away first. When the position of a teat has been determined, a teat cup is connected to this teat through means provided for this purpose, these means being part of the milking robot.

According to the invention these means, e.g. an electromagnet gripping the teat cups individually and being moved upwards hydraulically as described in EP-A-0 360 354, remain activated until the presence of a sufficient vacuum in the teat cup has been established by the vacuum-sensitive sensor, whilst in the event that not a sufficient vacuum has been established after a certain time lapse of e.g. a few seconds, it will again be attempted to connect the relevant teat cup by a renewed activation of said means. After a correct connection of a teat cup to an appropriate teat has been made, the vacuum can be continuously tested in order to obtain an indication signal when before the flow of milk has stopped the teat cup falls off, e.g. owing to the fact that it is kicked away by the animal.

The time lapse from the instant when a teat cup is connected to a teat to the instant when the flow of milk from this teat starts is called the dead

time. This dead time can be determined by means of a computer. Accordingly, the invention also relates to a method of milking animals, especially cows, automatically, where the dead time between the instant when one of the teat cups is connected to an appropriate teat and the instant when the flow of milk from this teat starts is determined by means of a computer. In particular, the dead time between the instant when the vacuum-sensitive sensor has established a sufficient vacuum in a teat cup applied to a relevant teat and the instant when a flow-sensitive sensor has detected that the flow of milk has got going is determined by means of a computer. It will be sufficient to determine the dead time with respect to the start of the milk flow in the teat cup applied last. The idea behind this is that the dead time with respect to the last teat cup will be much the same as the dead time determined for the application of the other teat cups. It will be more correct, however, to determine the dead time for the flow of milk from each of the teats.

In actual practice there appear to occur situations associated with the physical condition of the animals, which cause relatively large differences in dead times with regard to the start of the milk flows from the various teats. Of course, the situation where e.g. the last teat cup has not been applied correctly, or not at all, with the result that the animal cannot be milked at all, whilst the flows of milk in the teat cups connected first have already started, may occur at any time. Nevertheless, the animal should then leave the milking parlour. As far as the dead time(s) has (have) been established with regard to the flows of milk which did start, further conclusions may of course be drawn therefrom.

According to another aspect of the invention, the extent to which the dead time has exceeded a predetermined value for a relevant animal can be determined by means of the computer. In particular, for each of the flows of milk from the various teats, the extent to which dead time exceeds the predetermined value is determined. This predetermined value will be different not only for various animals, but it will also change as the animals grow old. The farmer, however, will be basically interested only in those cases where the predetermined value is exceeded. When an animal is oestrous or ill, the dead time will generally be longer than usual. If the predetermined value of the dead time has been exceeded by a certain percentage, the farmer has accordingly obtained an indication signal of the animal's heat or illness.

If a relatively long time, for example, twice the dead time determined previously for the animal, has elapsed after the vacuum in the teat cup has been established, then the computer draws the

conclusion that the dead time cannot be determined, because the flow of milk has apparently not started, which may happen when an animal just milked has still entered the milking parlour again. The animal should then be led away from the milking parlour.

According to the invention, a more reliable indication signal of heat or illness is obtainable from parameters such as the milk rate of flow and/or temperature of a milk flow and/or the milk yield and/or the number of times per given time period that an animal pays a visit to the milking parlour and/or the food quantity consumed in the milking parlour, which parameters for ill or oestrous animals are different from those for healthy and non-oestrous animals, and possibly by combination of one or several such parameters with the dead time by means of a computer. In doing so, to achieve a higher accuracy, especially the temperatures of each of the flows of milk from the various teats can be determined. For the determination of the temperature, use is made of temperature-sensitive sensors to be arranged in the flow of milk. When the farmer has obtained an indication that the animal is ill or threatens to fall ill, it is important to know whether mastitis or any other disease is concerned. According to the invention, an indication that an animal suffers from mastitis can therefore be obtained in the computer by means of a sensor for electrical conductivity of the milk flow and, if necessary, also by means of a temperature-sensitive sensor. In particular, the electrical conductivity of the flow of milk from each of the teats can be determined. Furthermore, it can also be determined in the computer to what extent the electrical conductivity of a flow of milk has exceeded a predetermined value for a relevant animal. In order to exclude short-lived fluctuations as well as any highly gradual change in electrical conductivity of the flow of milk, this predetermined value is repeatedly redefined by the progressive average of the relevant values established in the immediately preceding period of time, for instance, that of the latest ten measurements of electrical conductivity made. As a matter of fact, this also applies to the predetermined threshold value of the dead time.

Not only can the flow-sensitive sensor be used for establishing that a flow of milk has started, but also for establishing that a flow of milk has stopped. According to the invention, such a stop of the flow of milk is indicated to the computer, which ensures that the relevant teat cup is disconnected after the lapse of a certain period of time, e.g. of 2 to 60 s, following the occurrence of this indication. In this way the milk yield from the individual teats can be established. The function of the flow-sensitive sensor can be taken over by a milk meter; especially when said meter is capable of determin-

ing in small increments the quantity of milk produced, it is possible to establish a characteristic of the milk yield, on account of which the starting and stopping times of the flow of milk can be determined. Then, however, it is desirable to have four milk meters to determine the milk yields from the individual teats.

The processing of the signals originating from the sensors by means of a computer permits that, at times randomly selectable by the farmer, it can be indicated on the monitor display of the computer and/or by means of a printer, for which animals and to what extent the dead time and/or electrical conductivity of a flow of milk have exceeded their respective predetermined values. On the monitor display it can be depicted that e.g.:

cow 25 gave evidence of an electrical conductivity which was 16% in excess of the predetermined value,

cow 100 gave evidence of an electrical conductivity which was 20% in excess of the predetermined value,

cow 150 gave evidence of an electrical conductivity which was 22% in excess of the predetermined value, etc. Similarly, it may be shown that a dead time for cow 15 has been established which was 13% in excess of a previously determined value, that a dead time for cow 38 has been established which was 8% in excess of a previously determined value, etc.

On the basis of the information on the electrical conductivity of a flow of milk, as given by the computer, the farmer can decide on whether the milk produced by a relevant animal has to be drained off, e.g. into a waste tank, or not. In the first case, the milk obtained from the animal is fed through a computer-controlled three-way valve in a relevant milk line and drained off into e.g. a waste tank instead of being fed into a milk tank. When it is possible to establish that any quarter of an animal's udder suffers from mastitis, this permits to discard only the milk from the quarter affected. This information, too, may be indicated on the monitor display or be printed; so, in addition to the aforementioned data on electrical conductivity and dead time, it can be indicated that e.g. milk from cow 2 is being discarded, that milk from cow 36 is being discarded, etc.

The invention will now be further explained with reference to the embodiment represented in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of a milking plant according to the invention, while

Figure 2 is a teat cup drawn in detail.

In Figure 1, a milking plant 1 for an implement for milking an animal automatically is depicted, with the representation of this milking plant being limited to only one teat cup 2 and one milk meter 3, for

the sake of simplicity. The milk obtained from each udder quarter by means of teat cups 2 can be fed through a separate milk line 4 to a milk measuring apparatus comprising four milk meters 3. Separate discharge lines 5 of the milk meters 3 are connected to a common output line 7 running to a milk tank 6. A more elaborate basic set-up of the milking plant is depicted and described in EP-A-0 385 539. The milking plant further comprises, as far as matters are of importance to the present invention, a pulsator system 8 for the four teat cups 2. Vacuum line 9 for the pulsator system 8 is connected to a vacuum pump with equalizer tank, as is described in said European Patent Application.

In Figure 2, a longitudinal section of a teat cup 2 is shown; as is usual, the teat cup has been built up from a rigid, e.g. metal, sleeve 10, from an inner wall 11 made of a flexible material, such as rubber, located in this sleeve, and from a rubber cap 13 which closes off the top side of gap 12 between the sleeve 10 and the inner wall 11. The bottom side of the gap between the sleeve 10 and the inner wall 11 is closed by a sealing ring 14, whilst between the sleeve 10 and the inner wall, above said ring, there is provided a ring 15 having an opening 16. In between the sealing ring 14 and the ring 15 there is a space to which a pulsating vacuum is applied by the pulsator system 8 through a line 18 and an opening 17, giving rise to a pulsating vacuum in the space between the sleeve 10 and the inner wall 11, which pulsating vacuum causes alternately the inner wall to enclose the teat tightly and to move outwards, resulting in the rhythmic motion about the teat as required for milking, provided that the teat cup is correctly connected to this teat. To provide a buffer for the milk to be collected and to minimise fluctuations in the vacuum under the teat, there is provided a buffer space 19 in the bottom part of the teat cup, where a relatively narrow air intake aperture 20 on behalf of the transport of milk is provided. The line 4 serving to drain the milk to the milk meter 3 is connected to this buffer space 19. Furthermore, in this buffer space 19 there is provided a stationary member 21 which partially projects into the opening between inner space 22 and the buffer space 19 to ensure that the milk gradually flows into buffer space 19 and any separation of the milk is prevented. On the top side of this member 21 there is provided a temperature-sensitive sensor 23 to make temperature measurements. The milk temperature, as may thus be established already in the teat cup 2, is a good measure of the body temperature; especially the body temperatures of ill animals, such as those affected by mastitis, are beyond the normal value. A flow-sensitive sensor 24 to establish the starting and stopping of the milk flow is included in a falling portion of the milk line

4. The operation of this flow-sensitive sensor is based on that a flow of milk makes an electrical connection between two electrodes. The inclined position of the sensor prevents milk from being left in between the electrodes, or to put it differently, it prevents that a little pool of milk remains in between the electrodes; for this would result in that a flow of milk is indicated uninterruptedly. The milk line 4 also includes a vacuum-sensitive sensor 26 to establish whether a sufficient vacuum prevails in the milk line 4 and the teat cup 2. In milk meter 3 there is provided a sensor to determine the electrical conductivity 25, this is the mastitis sensor. This mastitis sensor comprises a reservoir provided with electrodes to measure the electrical conductivity of milk being in the reservoir. With each new flow of milk, the milk being in the reservoir is replaced. If the milk is affected, a higher electrical conductivity is established. As with every new flow of milk a slight increase in the electrical conductivity is observed in the beginning, it is possible to establish when a flow of milk starts, too, by means of this mastitis sensor in the place of, or in addition to, the flow-sensitive sensor. The output signals S1, S2, S3 and S4 of the respective sensors 23, 24, 25 and 26 are applied to a computer 27, where the information from these sensors is further processed and made knowable on the display screen of a monitor 28. The discharge line 5 is further provided with a three-way valve 29 to be able to drain the flow of milk from a quarter of the animal's udder affected by mastitis off into a waste tank 30. When the farmer decides to send milk to the waste tank 30 on account of information made knowable by the computer and he issues an appropriate command to the computer to do so, the three-way valve 29 is changed over by means of a signal S5 produced by the computer.

#### Claims

1. An implement for milking animals, especially cows, automatically, characterized in that in the line system from a teat cup (2) down to the location where the milk lines from the teat cups (2) join there is provided a vacuum-sensitive (26) and/or a flow-sensitive (24) and/or a temperature-sensitive (23) sensor and/or a sensor sensitive to the electrical conductivity (25) of the milk flow, whilst furthermore there is provided a computer (27) for processing and reproducing the information stemming from these sensors (23 to 26).
2. An implement as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that there is provided, for each of a plurality of teat cups (2), a vacuum-sensitive sensor (26) to establish a vacuum drawn here-

in.

3. An implement as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that, for the joint teat cups (2), there is provided a combination of a vacuum-sensitive sensor (26) and a flow-sensitive sensor (24) for determining, in association with a computer, the dead time between the instant when one of the teat cups (2) has been connected to a teat and the instant when the flow of milk from this teat has started.

4. An implement as claimed in claims 1 or 2, characterized in that, for each of a plurality of teat cups (2), there is provided a combination of a vacuum-sensitive sensor (26) and a flow-sensitive sensor (24) for determining, in association with a computer, the dead time between the instant when one of the teat cups (2) has been connected to a teat and the instant when the flow of milk from this teat has started.

5. An implement as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that for one or several teat cups (2) there is provided a temperature-sensitive sensor (23) for establishing the temperature of the relevant flow of milk, whilst by means of the computer (27) an indication of heat or illness of an animal is obtainable from the dead time between the instant when one of the teat cups (2) has been connected to a teat and the instant when the flow of milk from this teat has started, and from the information stemming from the temperature-sensitive sensor (23).

6. An implement as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that for one or several teat cups (2) there is provided a combination of a temperature-sensitive sensor (23) and a sensor (25) for establishing the electrical conductivity of a flow of milk, by means of which combination, in association with a computer, mastitis in one or several quarters of an animal's udder is detectable.

7. An implement for milking animals, especially cows, automatically, provided with a milking plant (1) including a computer (27) and making use of teat cups (2), characterized in that for one or several teat cups (2) there is provided a combination of a temperature-sensitive sensor (23) and a sensor for establishing the electrical conductivity of a flow of milk, by means of which combination, in association with the computer (27), mastitis in one or several quarters of an animal's udder is detectable.

8. A method of milking animals, especially cows, automatically, whereby teat cups are connectable to the teats of the animal's udder, characterized in that in the event that one of the teat cups being the hindmost ones with respect to the animal has not been correctly connected and therefore should be disconnected to be re-connected, first the two foremost teat cups are disconnected, the latter not being re-connected until said hindmost cup has been connected.

9. A method as claimed in claim 8, characterized in that, after the position of a teat has been determined, a teat cup is connectable to this teat by means provided for this purpose, these connection means remaining activated until a vacuum-sensitive sensor has established the presence of a sufficient vacuum in the teat cup, whilst, if subsequently an insufficient vacuum would be established, it is again attempted to connect the relevant teat cup by renewing the activation of said means.

10. A method of milking animals, especially cows, automatically, characterized in that, after the position of a teat has been determined, a teat cup is connectable to this teat by means provided for this purpose, these connection means remaining activated until a vacuum-sensitive sensor has established the presence of a sufficient vacuum in the teat cup, whilst, if subsequently an insufficient vacuum would be established, it is again attempted to connect the relevant teat cup by renewing the activation of said means.

11. A method as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 10, characterized in that, after the correct connection of a teat cup to a relevant teat, the vacuum in the teat cup or associated milk line is continuously checked in order to be capable of producing an indication when the teat cup drops before the flow of milk has stopped.

12. A method of milking animals, especially cows, automatically, characterized in that, after the correct connection of a teat cup to a relevant teat, the vacuum in the teat cup or associated milk line is continuously checked in order to be capable of producing an indication when the teat cup drops before the flow of milk has stopped.

13. A method as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 12, characterized in that the dead time between the instant when any one of the teat cups provided is connected to a relevant teat

and the instant when the flow of milk from this teat has started is determinable by means of a computer.

14. A method of milking animals, especially cows, automatically, characterized in that the dead time between the instant when any one of the teat cups provided is connected to a relevant teat and the instant when the flow of milk from this teat has started is determinable by means of a computer. 5
15. A method as claimed in claim 13 or 14, characterized in that the dead time between the instant when a vacuum-sensitive sensor has established a sufficient vacuum in a teat cup applied to a relevant teat and the instant when the start of a flow of milk from this teat has been established by a flow-sensitive sensor is established by means of the computer. 10 15 20
16. A method as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 15, characterized in that the dead time for the flow of milk from each of the teats is established. 25
17. A method as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 16, characterized in that the extent to which the dead time exceeds a predetermined value for a relevant animal is determined by means of the computer. 30
18. A method as claimed in claim 17, characterized in that the extent to which the dead time exceeds the predetermined value for each of the flows of milk from the respective teats is determined. 35
19. A method as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 18, characterized in that the animal is led away from the location where automatic milking is intended to take place, when, after the creation of a vacuum in a teat cup, a particular time in relation to the dead time previously determined for the relevant animal has elapsed without the flow of milk in this cup having started. 40 45
20. A method as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 19, characterized in that by means of the computer an indication of heat or illness of the animal is obtained from the dead time. 50
21. A method as claimed in claim 20, characterized in that an indication of heat or illness of an animal is obtained from parameters, such as the milk rate of flow and/or the milk yield and/or the number of times in a certain period 55

of time that an animal enters the milking parlour and/or the food quantity consumed in the milking parlour, which parameters for ill or oestrous animals are different from those for healthy and non-oestrous animals and possibly by combining one or several such parameters with the dead time by means of a computer.

22. A method of milking animals, especially cows, automatically, characterized in that an indication of heat or illness of an animal is obtained from parameters, such as the milk rate of flow and/or the milk yield and/or the number of times in a certain period of time that an animal enters the milking parlour and/or the food quantity consumed in the milking parlour, which parameters for ill or oestrous animals are different from those for healthy and non-oestrous animals and possibly by combining one or several such parameters with the dead time by means of a computer.
23. A method as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 22, characterized in that the temperature of each of the flows of milk from the respective teats is established.
24. A method as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 23, characterized in that the temperature of a flow of milk is established by means of a temperature-sensitive sensor to be provided in the flow of milk.
25. A method as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 24, characterized in that a flow-sensitive sensor indicates when a flow of milk from a teat stops, with the relevant teat cup being disconnected by means of a computer after this indication.
26. A method as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 25, characterized in that an indication of mastitis in an animal is obtainable in the computer by means of a sensor for establishing the electrical conductivity of a flow of milk and also, if desirable, by means of a temperature-sensitive sensor.
27. A method as claimed in claim 26, characterized in that the electrical conductivity of the flow of milk from each of the teats is established.
28. A method as claimed in claim 26 or 27, characterized in that the extent to which the electrical conductivity of a flow of milk exceeds a previously determined value hereof for a relevant animal is established in the computer.



29. A method as claimed in claim 28, characterized in that, for each of the flows of milk from the respective teats, the extent to which the electrical conductivity exceeds the predetermined value is established. 5
30. A method as claimed in any one of claims 17, 18, 28 or 29, characterized in that the predetermined value is repeatedly determined anew by the progressive average of the relevant values established in the immediately preceding period of time. 10
31. A method as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 30, characterized in that, at randomly selectable times, the monitor display of the computer and/or a printer is capable of indicating the animals of which the dead time and/or the electrical conductivity of a flow of milk have/has exceeded the respective predetermined values and the extent hereof. 15 20
32. A method as claimed in claim 31, characterized in that on the basis of the information on the electrical conductivity of a flow of milk given by the computer it is decided on whether the milk produced by a relevant animal has to be drained off, e.g. into a waste tank, or not. 25
33. A method as claimed in claim 32, characterized in that the milk obtained from an animal is fed through a computer-controlled three-way valve in a relevant milk line into a milk tank or is drained off into e.g. a waste tank. 30 35
34. A method as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 33, characterized in that mastitis in any one of the quarters can be established by means of a sensor provided for each quarter of an animal's udder in a relevant teat cup or in the line connected to this milking cup. 40
35. A method as claimed in claim 34, characterized in that, after mastitis in at least one of the quarters of the animal's udder has been established through a relevant sensor, the milk produced by the teats of the quarters affected is discarded. 45

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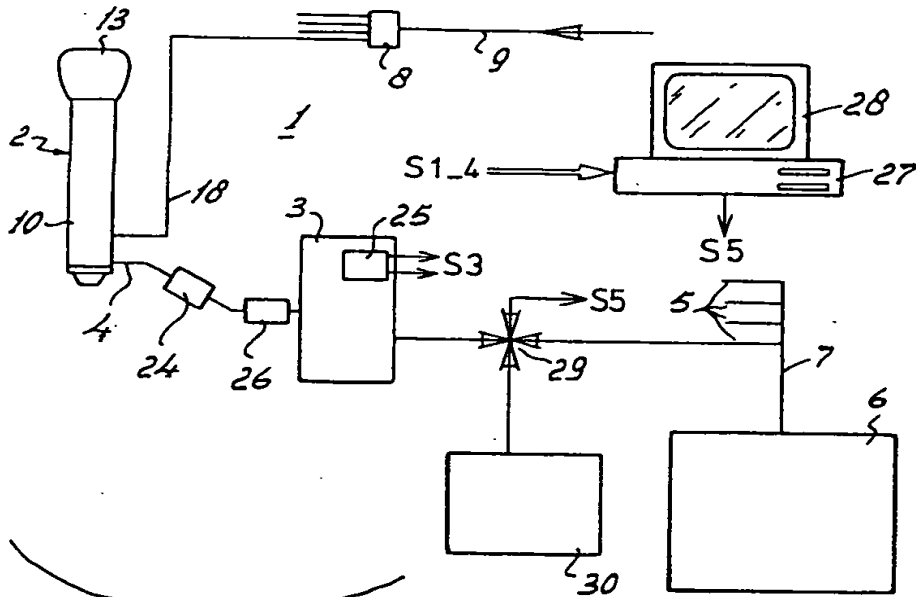


Fig. 1

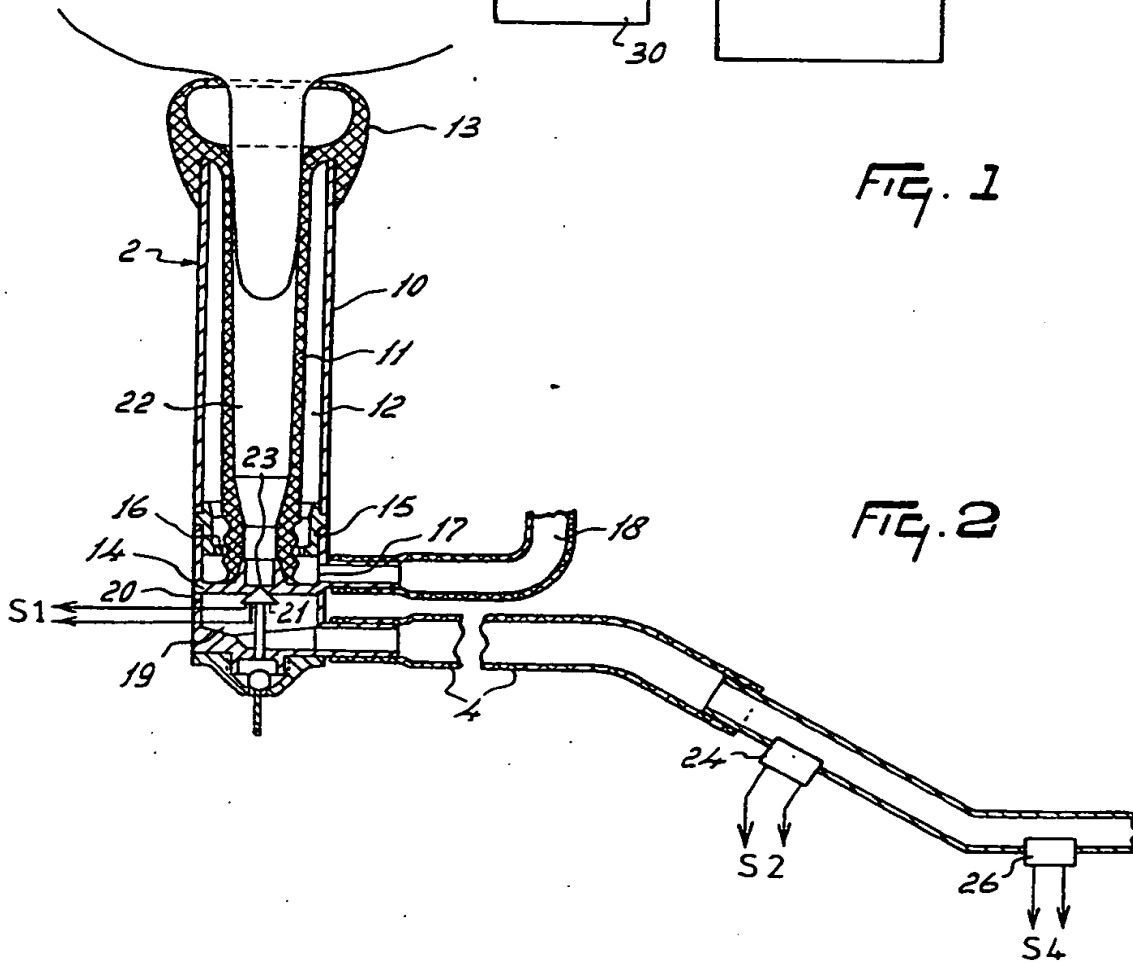


Fig. 2